Amusements, &c.

ALLEMANIA HALL.—This Evening at 8.—" Earth BROADWAY THEATER.—This Evening at S.—"The Ticket-of-Leave Man." Mr. and Mrs. Fiorence.

BRYANT'S NEW MINSTREL HALL, Tammany Building, Fourteenth at, adjoining Academy of Music.—This Evening—Its Sonambula, the Midnight Grecian-Bender." Bryant's Minstrein.

COOPER INSTITUTE—This Evening at 71.—Lecture: A Struggle for Life." Anna E Dickinson.

EUROPEAN CIRCUS, Thirty-fourth-st. and Broadsy-This Afternoon at 24 and Rvening at 2.—Peats of Horsemanship.

Innes Robinson, Lucille Watson. Herr Holton, etc.

FIFTH-AVE. ART GALLERY.—This Day—Free tableton of Jerome Thompson's "Home, Sweet Home." KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.—No. 726 Broadway.

This Evening at 15.—"Orphee and Enters."

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth-st.—This Evening at 8.—The Chinese Festival. Corps do Ballet. Display of Athletic Skill.

NEW-YORK THEATER.—This Evening at 8.—"Under the Gas-Light." Mr. and Mrs. Conway, J. K. Mortimer. Niblo's Garden.-This Evening at 8.- "Mata-

OLYMPIC THEATER-This Evening at 8,-" Humpty PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE-This Evening at 8,-" La

PUTNAM'S Art GALLERY.—This Day and Evening.— SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREIS, No. 585 Broadway— This Evening.—" Barber Brown, or the Pacific Sloper." THEATRE FRANCAIS.—This Evening at 74.—"Gene-

WALLACK'S THEATER—This Evening at 8.—"The Lapcashire Lass." Mr. J. W. Wallack.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND METROPOLITAN THEATER,
Broadway and Thirtieth-at.—This Afternoon at 2.—"Cinderella." This
Recains at 8.—"Lion, the Man at the Wheel," and "Did You ever Send
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Gentrement: The Safe of your manufacture, Heantist's patient, which we purch used from you about three years ago, went through the fire on our premises last night, and, after twice hours' exposure, has been faken from the rains. The buildings we occupied, Nos. 36 and 37 Wooster st., 50 feet front by 100 feet deep, and five stories in hight excinsive of the Basement, wade a ferce and destructive fire; everything in the building was destroyed. We have just opened the safe, and can testify to its fire year destroyed. We have just opened the safe, and can testify to its fire harmond by fire. We shall want another when we get a new place of barned by fire. We shall went another when we get a new place of barned by fire. We shall went another when we get a new place of barned by fire. We shall went another when we get a new place of harmond high the property of the surprise. It would be a first the carried by fire the way of the surprise of the wages of 30,000 frances at the great international contest.

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world; harmless, reliable, lustantaneous, perfect. At all Druggista.

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A NEW REMEDY-COLD-INE-For colds and

CREAM FOR CONSUMPTIVES-JOLY'S PHOSPHOLING COD LIVER CREAK HYATT & Co.

New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1868.

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OF OURSELVES.

The sale of THE DAILY TRIBUNE, yesterday, was larger than on any previous day since it was established-larger, even, than during the excitement following the attack on Fort Sumter and the uprising of the loyal people. Haying fought through the battle of liberty and justice, we cannot but be gratified that our labors are being appreciated, not only throughout the country, but even in New-York City. where, in times past, THE TRIBUNE has been looked upon as a dangerous innovator. The good people, particularly those representing the commercial interests of this City, are realizing that, after all, it is really better and more conservative to be just, even though the way look difficult in the beginning.

The Candidates, the Democratic Press on the Election, the Thompson-st. Murder, Italy, Cuba, and the Board of Education, may be found on the second page; A Cup of Coffee, the Indian Question, the Courts, and the Money and other

Attempt to Rob the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, Robbery of Railroad Bonds and Jesechy, the Late Judge Betts, Remarkable Petrifaction, National Horse Fair at Norwalk, Conn., and the Castle Garden Labor Exchange, on the seventh wage. on the seventh page.

It is now absolutely certain that the new Legislature of our State is Republican by not less than 14 majority, and probably 16, on Joint Ballot, insuring the choice of a U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th of March

One of the most gratifying incidents of the late National triumph is the adoption of Impartial Suffrage in the States of Iowa and MINNESOTA by decisive majorities. This was the third trial in Minnesota-the vote for Justice and True Democracy increasing at each repetition. Connecticut. we trust, is about

If their brass were not inch-deep, we should shame the slanderers who assert that the Republicans are for Negro Suffrage in the South, but against it at the North.

New-Jersey has been carried against Gen. Grant by New-York tactics, New-York Naturalization Certificates, and New-York repeaters, on her Eastern border, especially in Hudson County. Thus George A. Halsey is swindled out of his seat in Congress, though his majority of the legal votes is not one short of One Thousand. We trust he will contest, and at once commence taking testimony. John Hill, we rejoice in saying, is reëlected from the Sussex District by 121 majority. We gave him up too hastily in our last. We regret that the country loses, through wholesale fraud, the services of the Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen in the Senate.

Minnesota gives Grant over 10,000 majority. and adopts the amendment striking the word "white" from the State Constitution.

The new Captain-General of Cuba has delayed his departure from Spain on account of sickness. He is instructed to liberalize the administration of the Island.

The delegation of our State in the next House of Representatives will be strengthened by the return of the Hon. Giles W. Hotchkiss from the Broome District and the election of the Hon. Noah Davis from the Monroe District. There are several new members of whom much is hoped, but these have already made their

President Salnave has been bombarding the Port of Jeremie, on the southern coast of Hayti. He appears to have conducted the bombardment without the usual precautions against killing non-combatants, and to have given offense to the representatives of foreign powers. The port of Jacmel, about 25 miles from Portau-Prince, is expected to be Salnave's next point of assault.

While the number of public men in Spain who favor the immediate introduction of a republic is very small, there are many, even Topete, the Minister of the Navy.

No serious election disturbances in the South ern States have been reported at the military headquarters in Washington, except the riots in Savannah and Augusta. Only at the latter point was military interference necessary. No thanks to the Rebels, however, for unwonted forbearance. It was the Republicans who made the sacrifice for peace. Witness the Louisiana election, allowed to go by default, and the vote in Savannah, where the Republicans cast a mere handful of votes in a poll of four thou-

The report that Andy proposes to veto the election of Grant lacks confirmation. Still, we may expect another fulmination from the White House, indicating that the occupant (pro tem.) considers the election of a military chieftain flatly unconstitutional. Let it take the form of a letter to Seymour, and let him about it. The supply of stump oratory seems to have been suddenly exhausted. By all means, let Frank Blair tell us how Grant is ever to be got out of the White House after he once gets in. Let's have the matter ventilated somehow-anyhow.

The raidings, burnings, and murderings of the Louisiana Ku-Klux within the past few weeks effected their purpose most completely. The Republican party in that State was literally driven out of the election. There can be no manner of doubt that a majority of the people of Louisiana are loyal Republicans; the registry of New-Orleans showed the colored voters to be nearly one half of the whole voting population there. Yet so perfect is the system of assassination organized by the Rebels in Louisiana that the Republican State Committee felt it necessary to keep Republicans away from the polls to avoid a general massacre. The Rebel Democracy have won a victory, but it will prove a rueful one for them.

Gen. Van Wyck, who has been defeated for Congress in the XIth District of this State by a very close vote, has resolved, we are glad to learn, to contest the seat. There is little doubt in the mind of any competent observer that Gen. Van Wyck is the choice of a majority of the legal voters of the district, and it is only by the most glaring frauds that he has been counted out. From 600 to 800 fraudulent naturalization papers were used against him, and, as our readers may remember, the County Clerk of Orange County and some other officials are now under indictment for complicity in the swindle. For the sake of the purity of the ballot we trust that Gen. Van Wyck will probe this matter to the bottom.

The Associated Press keeps up the narrative of the Savannah election trouble this morning with the statement that

"the negroes on the Ogeechee Road are arming and gathering in large numbers, with the design of entering the city under the lead of Bradley." Why might not the lively Savannah reporter

have told us more of the designs of Bradleyhow he plainly intends to have the heads of

sion to believe rather the story told by the figures in the same dispatch:

"The count of the city shows the total vote to be 4,333, the Democratic majority being 4,150."

Whether they were gathering "on the Ogee-'chee Road" or elsewhere, there were evidently few negroes in Savannah on Tuesday last who dared to come to the polls.

THE PRESIDENCY.

FOR GRANT AND	COLFAX.
States. Electors	. Popular Ma
MAINE Y	28,000
NEW-HAMPSHIRE 5	8,000
MASSACHUSETTS12	
RHODE ISLAND 4	
CONNECTICUT 6	3,400
VERMONT 5	31,000
PENNSYLVANIA 26	22,000
WEST VIRGINIA 5	8,000
оню91	35,000
INDIANA13	5,000
ILLINOIS16	50,000
MICHIGAN 8	25,000
WISCONSIN 8	20,000
IOWA 8	40,000
	4,000
TENNESSEE 10	30,000
CALIFORNIA 5	5,000
NEVADA 3	1,000
MISSOURI 11	20,000
KANSAS 8	3,000
NORTH CAROLINA. 9	8,000
MINNESOTA 4	5,000
COTTON CAPOLINA 6	10,000
THE COURTS A	[By Leg.
ARKANSAS 5	[Probably.
ALABAMA 8	5,000
26 States 214	
FOR SEYMOUR A	ND BLAIR.

NEW-YORK 33 [by fraud] 6,000 NEW-JERSEY..... 7 [do.] 2,500 DELAWARE...... 3...... 2,500 GEORGIA 9 [terrorism] 10,000 LOUISIANA....... 6 [do.] 30,000 OREGON........... 3 [dubious.]

8 States..... 79

There was no more resolute, persistent, gallant effort made for GRANT and COLFAX anywhere than in this City. We had several working clubs in each Ward and Assembly District, and we held local and mass meetings incessantly, at which there was abundance of good speaking, music, and pyrotechnics. Our parades and processions may have been surpassed in numbers, but in nothing else. And our vote was nearly equal to our highest

OUR CITY.

expectations. Here is a record of which we have a right to be proud: 1856. Vote of this city for Fremont ... 17,771 1860. Vote of this city for Lincoln ... 33,290 1864. Vote of this city for Lincoln ... 36,681 1868. Vote of this city for Grant 47,778

-Ours has been a steady, honest, healthy growth, in defiance of enormous patronage, robbery and corruption. There are not less than Ten Thousand persons residing here who live in ease and luxury on the plunder of our tax-payers and of the strangers who from time to time come among us. The professional gamblers are a numerous, able, unscrupulous body, and they are fully aware that the impunity they enjoy in plucking their dupes of among the most prominent statesmen, who Millions per annum depends on the unarimity avow that they are at heart Republicans, and and efficiency of the support they reguthat they desire the establishment of a republic larly give to the Democratic ticket. Our as soon as the nation shall be prepared for it. rumsellers are about Six Thousand in number, Among those who have recently expressed directly controlling at least thrice that number themselves in this sense are Senor Olozaga, of voters; and at least Seventeen Thousand who is likely to be chosen President of the of these regularly vote and work for the party coming Constitutional Assembly, and Admiral that they know to be most favorable to their traffic. So the John Allens, Kit Burns, and all keepers of haunts of infamous and demoralizing resort, are Democrats by instinct, and vote accordingly. There are not so few as Thirty Thousand Legal Voters in our City who hate and oppose the Republican party because they deem it less tolerant of vice and immorality than its antagonist, while they prefer to live and thrive by pursuits which promise gain to their ministers, while they debauch and destroy their votaries. The Republican party must become more complaisant toward Vice and Wrong if it would make itself popular with the governing class in our

Yet, in defiance of that class, its instinctive dread and its implacable hate, we are nearly or quite two-fifths of the Legal Voters here. though we were hardly one-fourth in 1856. From the smallest beginnings, the Republican party have steadily grown, until a majority of our native-born and very considerable minority come down to Tammany and make a speech of our Adopted Citizens are now its earnest supporters. Of our merchants, bankers, and business men generally, a clear majority are Republicans, and so of our engineers, liberty and manhood suffrage. The next builders, and other captains of industry. All we need is an honest vote-every legal voter casting only one, and no one else casting any-and we shall soon be strong enough to constrain our local masters to govern less recklessly and far less corruptly. But fraudulent voting, unless stoutly resisted and extirpated, will very soon prove the ruin, not merely of the Republican party, but of the Republic itself. Honest men will refuse to vote year after year, if they see that their votes are nullified by those of "repeaters," so that they might as well cast them into the fire as into the ballot-box. Now is the time to resolve decisively that this species of swindling, which complicates fraud with treason, shall be stopped

City.

If Mr. Seymour is not too tired, we wish he would go around and make some more speeches. His orations seem to have had a pleasantly stimulating effect upon the Republican party, and wherever he has made them the effect has been perceptible in an uncontrollable impulse of the people to rush right off and vote for Grant. He made an elaborate speech at Indianapolis, and Indiana immediately multiplied her last Republican majority by ten, giving 10,000 majority against him. He went into Ohio, and that State replied to him with a majority something like 100 per cent greater than the one of Oct. 13. The effect of his visit to Detroit and the towns along the Michigan Central Railroad appears to have been 27,000 majority for Grant, and the election of all the Republican candidates for Congress. He spoke in Chicago, and that city voted heavily against him, while Illinois gave the largest Republican majority of any State except Massachusetts. He canvassed being in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, where his principal speeches were delivered. After he had addressed the people of Buffalo, the strength of Grant and Colfax in that region the Aldermen of the city carried on pikes in was astonishingly increased, and the county, Question, the Courts, and the Money and other the van of his army, and the Mayor's hands which gave 1,756 Democratic majority a year the snows of Canada. Our boasted liberty was about to open a school in New-Orleans, in which she will modern drama, it seems to us absurd to go on the City Hall? We beg permistage, and the Mayor's hands which a Bourbon would modern drama, it seems to us absurd to go omploy her daughter as assistant.

side. It seems to us that if the Republican National Committee could make a permanent engagement with Mr. Seymour as a speaker, it might be for the benefit of the party.

THE EAST AND THE WEST. One of the most gratifying aspects of our great National triumph is the rebuke thereby administered to the base spirit which, while vaunting itself Conservative and opposed to Disumon, is forever seeking to foment jealousy and ill-feeling between the East and the West. Few meaner exhibitions of this spirit have been made than those of Horatio Seymour during his recent stumping tour, wherein he managed to swell the majorities for Grant at every point where he held forth. To excite envy at the West of the more ample banking capital of the East (as though borrowers and debtors should be bankers instead of creditors and lenders) was among his most characteristic displays of the arts of an office-seeking demagogue.

The vote of the People gives the proper rebuke to this meanness. The magnificent majority of Massachuserrs is almost matched by that of Illinois; Iowa is as hearty for Grant as VERMONT; PENNSTLVANIA and INDIANA pull together as they have almost always done; and the gain of CONNECTICUT in the East is parallelled by that of CALIFORNIA in the West. New-England is solid for Grant; so is the region North-West of the Ohio. Blessings on the East and the West, one and inseparable! "What God hath joined, let not man put "asunder."

THE ASSEMBLY.

We have not less than fourteen majority in the Assembly-probably more. We had not one below Dutchess County, save that we returned two whom the Democratic majority ejected from their seats. Now, we have elected

WILLIAM A. CONANT, from Suffolk Co. JAMES R. ALLABEN, from Kings.

JAMES A. RICHMOND, City, VIIth Dist., 347 maj. JAMES W. HUSTED, IIId Dist. Westchester, 260 maj.

J. C. B. Davis, Orange, Hd Dist. W. W. HEGEMAN, 1st Dist., Dutchess Co. -All these are gains, and almost suffice of themselves to give us the Assembly. But the Center and the West have done their part

Mr. Richmond, from this City, is new to public life, but will prove a legislator of decided ability and sterling integrity. Mr. Allaben of Kings is new to the Assembly, but an experienced and able lawyer and a most earnest

Republican. We especially regret the defeat of Messrs. GRIDLEY and McLEOD, who have hitherto served our City most acceptably. Believing that they were each elected by a majority of the legal voters of their respective districts, we hope to hear that they contest the return of their Democratic opponents. They will meet at Albany a majority prepared to do them

OUR CHARTER ELECTION.

justice.

There is a majority of the legal voters of our City who would rather be governed honestly and frugally than corruptly, foully, and wastefully. That majority is habitually circumvented and trampled on through the unfortunate connection of our Municipal affairs with National politics. Were there no National parties, the plunderers and debauchers of our City would be confronted at every Charter election by the great body of our upright, God-fearing citizens, and generally beaten. But the true men suffer themselves to as pleasing as the bitters themselves. This kind be arrayed against each other on party lines, of cotemporaneous freshness is precisely what while the villains look out for the main chance, and thus secure the impunity they covet and of; and we recommend the minstrel immediprize above all party success. This should not ately to try his hand at other popular medica-

continue. If the Republicans of this City see fit, in the all the placards which are affixed to Charter Election now at hand, to nominate the fences and the dead walls. If our and support Republican candidates on party Mr. Crummleses did but dream never of the plunderers and secure their triumph. If they should see fit, on the contrary, to ignore politics in Municipal matters, and unite with other good citizens in selecting and supporting the fittest and best men, they may save Millions per annum in our taxes, and arrest a downward tendency whereof the goal is ruin. The choice rests, not with us, but with them, and there we leave it. If any reform is to be effected, the machinery of Primary Meetings must be discarded and candidates otherwise

WHAT WE HAVE WON.

In the election of Gen. Grant, the people have secured that for which they fought-UNION, PEACE, and EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN. After seventy-five years of struggles over the question whether the Union is a league or a nation, and after fifty years of contest as to the right of all men to be free. the election of Gen. Grant finally seals the restoration of the Union, and founds an indissoluble nationality on the basis of universal four years may be occupied in part. in getting the machinery of our new system into harmonious operation. But the principles on which our nation is now based admit of no further dispute. We are one indissoluble nation; all inhabitants are, or may become, citizens, all citizens have equal civil rights, and all adult male citizens have equal political rights. In 1860, none of these propositions were true. In 1864, two millions of men were in the field, contending on the one side for, and on the other against them. In 1868, they are settled forever by the election of Grant on the Chicago platform. Such a reformation in our Constitution when viewed in all its aspects is infinitely more important to the American people and to mankind, than our change from Colonies into independent States, or our adoption of the Federal Constitution. Both were steps toward the birth of a great and free nation. Neither was adequate to make the nation great or free. Independence transferred the control of our foreign and national interests from the Crown and Parliament to a body elected by ourselves. But independence alone involved no guarantee that our foreign and national affairs would be conducted with greater justice or even security than before. On the contrary, we found it perverted to aid Bonapartism by a war with England, and to extend Slavery by a The adoption of our Federal Constitution gave

us a germ of power which might dwindle into a league, or grow into a nation. But from 1789 to 1863 there was an imperium in imperio, an oligarchy ruling through the forms of our Republic, and claiming to be stronger than the nation itself. For a time, for the sake of peace, the claims of the oligarchy were not disputed. Pennsylvania, and the October majority was at and Slavery was stronger than Liberty throughleast doubled-the most remarkable increase out the land. Slavery sat in the President's chair, while Liberty swung on John Brown's gallows. Slavery wore the Chief Justice's robes, while Liberty fled, pursued by blood-hounds, to the jungles of Florida, the dismal swamps of the Carolinas, and I will." (Accepts.)

have used to describe Bourbonism, viz: the right of superior races to divide power among themselves as they think proper. Our Democracy, like the British peerage, was the mere equality of despots with each other. At length the struggle between the people and the oligarchy came. It seemed long, dark, and agonizing in the endurance; but history, comparing it with its full-orbed results, will lescribe it as wonderfully brief, brilliant, and

For the two first years of the struggle the Government refused to see the Hand of God in the war. It insisted on branding it as a politician's quarrel, a mere contest between States and sections. Lower and lower trailed our flag before the victorious legions of the new Southern nation. On this theory their cause was as just as ours. When the standards rose, EMANCIPATION was written on them, and all men rose with them. Victory succeeded to defeat, until the military forces of the Rebellion were subdued. But there were some who trembled when they learned that Emancipation came to us as our Savior. Universal suffrage was but a part, the better and more perfect fruit of Emancipation.

After another struggle it is ours.

We agree with those who regard these changes as great and radical revolutions in our constition of Government and in our national and social life. But we hail them with joy as the dawning of a brighter, holier, and happier career than could otherwise have befailen 'the nation. No longer can the aristocrats and kings of the old world point to Slavery as the foul blot on our pretended freedom, or to the irreconcilable hostility of our sections as proofs of republican weakness. We have now a Constitution purged from all iniquity-a flag unstained. All who breathe our air are free. The humblest citizen shares in the sovereignty. Popular statesmanship has proved itself able to subdue the most gigantic Rebellion in all history, to abolish the most deep-seated and powerful abuse of all time, to establish the strongest Government on earth, and to vindicate its national honor from repudiation. All this was necessary before our Union could, or ought to, extend over the continent and embrace its future seventy-five States and its hundred millions of people. The agonies of the past eight years, so far from indicating the decadence of

our national power, are its birth-throes. Let those who, under God, have won this sig nal and closing victory for Freedom, the last that remained to be won in our long struggle with American Slavery, now press forward to the full enjoyment of the fruits of their great struggle. Let even the vanquished learn that it is better to serve in Heaven than it would have been to reign in Hell. And may our candidates elect, with charity for all, with malice toward none, but with firmness to do the right as God gives them to see the right, make so noble a use of the powers reposed in them, as will vindicate the confidence of the

A DRAMA FOR TO-DAY. The ready writer who transmogrified Offen

bach's latest smuttiness into English, had the

ingenuity to introduce into the libretto two or

three of our most celebrated vendors of patent

medicines by name thus: "By its virtues with

out par, S. T. 1860's beat," &c., &c., &c. Boldness like this is encouraging to the critic, and no doubt was found by the audience quite our languishing comedy staggers in need ments, and to gather hints generally from so faintly of their own best policy, they would offer enormous rewards for any play possessing a shadow of local and living interest. Suppose that we had, for instance, an Aristophanes at this moment, or even a Foote-what inexpressibly droll farces might be manufactured out of the material furnished by the rise and fall, the swell and the collapse, the elevated spirits and the depressed spirits, the fond anticipations and the dismal disappointments, the ground and lofty tumbling of "the Democ-'racy" during the late campaign! If Socrates was put upon the stage, in spite of his acknowledged wisdom, why should not Mr. Blair be made a character of, in spite of his acknowledged folly ? In a very old play, Alexander the Great cuts a fine figure over the flowing bowl, and there is some pretty tall drinking in the last scene of "Hamlet." Then, too, why should we not have a "Bobadil" at the theater, a "Democratic Bobadil," a Bobadil of World-wide reputation, putting to flight whole armies upon arithmetical principles? We enjoy "Polonius" very much upon the stage-his doting, his pothering, his prosing, and the cunning which he takes for statesmanship; but have we not had a "Polonius" in 1868, professing and protesting, and making numerous speeches with frequent shakes of the head, many interposing nods, and all the other sure indications of uncommon wisdom? If you want mere farce, pray what were the proceedings of the "Democratic" National Convention but a farce from beginning to end? We have seen more than one campaign, but never one before in which the antics of our antagonists were so amazingly amusing. If you want pastoral opera, is there not Mr. Seymour, an acknowledged swain, a gentleman farmer capable of lecturing upon draining and planting, and plowing, and grafting, and mowing, and sub-soiling, and manuring, and spading, and raking, and the rotation of crops? What could be prettier than a cottage-scene with the patriarch sitting at his door and whistling to his cows-sitting there like a veritable Damon in a straw-hat and a linen coat. and receiving news of the elections with phil osophical indifference? And then what a chance for novel properties! Mr. Crummles di-

rected Nicholas Nickleby "to manage to intro-'duce a real pump and two washing-tubs" into the piece which he was writing, these articles having lately been "bought cheap "at a sale." The writer must be a pretty poor one if he cannot contrive to bring into the opera which we have in view, at least one gigantic watermelon. We have the whole scene in our mind's eye already. H. S. solus, playing upon his oaten pipe. Enter WATER-MELON upon the shoulders of six men. Great fiddling (fortissimo) by the orchestra. Chorus-See here this fruit!" Grand aria. Horatio-"Tis not for me!" Chorus-" Accept! Accept!" Recitative, Horatio-" My friends, you do me too much honor, when you bring to me this noble watermelon. I cannot take it, for it is too large for such as I." Chorus-"Accept! "Accept!" Horatio, (ff.) "I swear by the bones of my grandfather that I will not!" Chorus-"You must accept!" Horatio-" swear by the bones of my grandmother that

back to the middle ages for plots and characters. What a choice subject, for instance, would be Messrs. Johnson and Welles's visit to the pretty rope dancer. Especially as ropedancing belongs legitimately to the dramatic literature of the present period! What an excitement it would cause in the parquet to see the President of the United States kissing the blushing maid, and to hear him half whispering in her ear, "You must not veto this, my love!" while that noble mariner, Mr. Welles, cries in the true spirit of theatrical navigation, "Shiver my timbers! Did you ever see a tighter craft than that! Just twig the beauty of her lower spars!" &c., &c. A play with this in it would shelve "Black Eyed Susan" even in those theaters where

mariners most do congregate. These gratuitous hints we throw out to the manufacturers of plays with the utmost good will. We are satisfied that a great deal could be done with the late "Democratic" candidate for the Presidency; that he might be blown up or assassinated; that he might be represented as first leading his regiment to battle with a slow march playing, and then as leading them from battle with the drums rapidly rolling out the double-quick. He is a little too heavy, we fear, for the ballet; but in this department, Mr. Blair, with his facility for changing partners, and crossing over and jumping from side to side, would supply every deficiency. Let us hope that our suggestions will be favorably received. We want a new play to take the Offenbach taste out of our mouths. Where is Mr. Boucieault?

The shocking effects of "Negro Supremacy," the abject humiliation and deplorably helpless condition of "the South," as evidenced in the recent vote in those States for President is calculated to wrench tears from the mos obdurate Democratic heart. Can't Church or Tilden give us a nineteen-column speech or its ruinous consequences to Northern trade and industry? Ought not George Ticknor Curtis to demonstrate its atrocious unconstitutionality in a deadly-lively essay of five or six pages of The World? If that journal is not entirely used up yet, let G. T. C. give it the finishing blow in one of his admirable papers. Such outrages as the subjugation of several millions of Caucasians to barbarian rule should not pas unheeded simply because we have chosen our next President.

Pennsylvania and the North-West must not exuit over New-York unduly. They should bear in mind that Seymod's spoke in this canvas in barely one district of our State, and that gave us a gain of 1,500 votes and a Representative in Congress. Had he spoken as often in this State as in Pennsylvania, we should doubtless have done much better, as the Republican gains in that State are largest in the Countie which he canvassed.

If Alabama, Georgia, or Louisiana should be puzzled as to the choice of a U. S. Senator under the "Conservative" rule so happily inaugurated this week, we venture to recommend the Hon. James R. Doolittle. Wisconsin has determined to do without his valuable service from and after the 4th of March next. To be sure, he might be termed a "carpet-bagger;" but that objection only applies to Republicans, not to the imitators of Andrew Johnson.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson lectures to-night at Cooper Institute for the benefit of the Workingwomen's Association. Her subject is "A Struggle for Life;" and we feel confident that all who attend will be benefited and delighted.

THE WEST INDIES.

HAYTI.

BOMBARDMENT OF JEREMIE-SALNAVE IN COM-MAND-HOSTILITY TO AMERICANS. HAVANA, Nov. 4.-The Haytian war vessels, Petion port of Jeremie for three days. President Sainave commanded in person. The American, En glish, and French Consuls demanded tha time be allowed for the removal of th women and children, but their request was denied and the bombardment was commenced without fur ther notice. Many women and children were killed All the houses of the city, including the Con sular offices, were destroyed or badly in jured. An attack was made on the town by the ment, but it failed. A British man-of-war is on th way to Jeremie to watch the proceedings of the Haytian fleet and prevent any violation of the right of foreign residents, for which the Haytian show little respect. The excitement and indig nation in Hayti against Americans is increasing This hostility is caused in part by the fact that the Haytian Government was furnished with its wa vessels by American shipowners, and that these ve sels are managed by Americans, who do not refus to execute the cruel orders of Salnave.

JACMEL TO BE BOMBARDED. It is expected that the bombardment of Jacme will soon follow. That place is protected by bat teries in which good ordnance is mounted, and if attacked it will make a resolute defense.

CARD FROM MR. TILDEN.

To the Editors of The Evening Post: My atten-To the Editors of The Evening Post: My attention has been called to an article in your journal of last evening containing a circular to which my name is appended. I hasten to assure you that you will not lose your reputation as critics by assuming, an internal evidence, as you have correctly done, that no such paper was ever written, signed, issued, or authorized by me, or with any participation or knowledge on my part. I have read it for the first time in your columns; but I have no reason to believe that it had any such evil purpose as you suspect. For myself, I refused in 1844 to sign the famous "secret circular" relating to Texas, which is celebrated in the history of The Evening Fost, though I might have been tempted by the illustrious association in which I should have found myself. Neither before that, nor since, have I ever been concerned in any circular marked "secret," confidential," or "private;" nor shall I be, unless I should adopt that device for the purpose of getting some valuable truth, disguised in such a form, secured a wide publicity in The Evening Post and all the Republican newspapers. Very truly yours.

S. J. Tildes.

CARD FROM MR. TWOHEY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The communication in this morning's TRIBUNE, referring to me as a "participator in the July riots, a hotel-burner, an associate of dangerous classes, a repeater," is entirely hinwarranted, and your correspondent must be laboring under a great misapprehension or is animated by personal hostility. It is too atrocious a charge to be subjected to on account of political priciples, and will not be borne allently.

New-York, Nov. 3, 1888.

DAVID J. TWOMET.

ARREST OF THE REPEATERS.

The following parties, arrested for illegal voting in Brooklyn on Tuesday, were arraigned before Justice Cornwell yesterday morning: Robert Wiggies, at the Third District poll of the Second Ward; a naturalization paper, supposed to have been forged, was found in his possession.

Action paper, supposed to have been forged, was found in his possession.

Michael Finn, for attempting to vote twice at the First District poll of the Twelfth Ward.

William Smith, colored, on the charge of attempting to vote in the Fifth District of the Ninth Ward, not being possessed of the requisite amount of property.

Mark Duffy, on the charge of voting illegally at the Thirtieth District poll of the Twenty-first Ward, being a resident of New-Jersey.

John McWilliams, on the charge of voting at the First District poll of the Seventh Ward, he having resided in the ward only a few days.

None of the parties being prepared, the examination was adjourned ustil the 7th inst.

In the Newark Court of Special Sessions, vestigations, vestigations.

In the Newark Court of Special Sessions, yes-terday, George Stribe was found guilty of voting illegally at the late charter election, and was remanded for soll-Thomas McGuire, who was arrested at New-afk for illegal voting, stated that he was induced to do so by a prominent politician in the Tenth Ward. The latter was arrested.

Wm. May, arrested also for illegal voting in Newark, was held for triat.